

# CHINESE OFFICIAL DECREE SAYS WAR AGAINST POWERS IS BEGUN.

**All Loyal Natives Urged to Combine and Drive Out the Foreigners.**

**PEKIN IN A STATE OF WILDEST CHAOS.**

**Foreign Guards Murdered and Their Heads Exhibited—Making Last Stand in British Legation—They Are Starving.**

## SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Wednesday, July 4.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The following special dispatch is published by the Daily Mail: "Shanghai, Tuesday.—The following Imperial decree, dated Pekin, June 25, has been sent by courier to Pao-Tung-Fu, and thence telegraphed broadcast: "We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the Government troops, have been repeatedly victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have already sent Imperial Commissioners to transport the Imperial praise and exhortations to repeat these successes. "There must be men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the Provinces of the Empire. We, therefore, command all Viceroy and Governors to enlist such and forth into troops. "Let this decree be sent to all the high officials in the Empire." "The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Monday, says: "The edict issued at Pekin on June 25 amounts to an open challenge to the Powers and practically declares war. It commands the Provinces to enroll the Boxers and troops to assist to expel the foreigners."

## RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Shanghai, July 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald and Advertiser.)—There is still no communication with Pekin. The allies in Tien-Tsin are strong in their expression of disapprobation at the continual barbarity of the Russian troops. For many days after the bombardment they burned and pillaged, wantonly shot down defenceless natives and looted the houses of Europeans. At Taku and Tien-Tsin, in fact, wherever the Russians have been, there has been needless and wanton destruction. The Pao-Ho River has been made undrinkable by the multitude of corpses that are floating down. The international forces are suffering seriously from the lack of water. The allied troops are not in sufficient strength to give battle to the Chinese who surround Tien-Tsin and who are receiving reinforcements constantly. They are said to be trying to recapture the bridge leading to Taku.

## AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Hay has received cablegrams from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, dated to-day and yesterday, and from United States Consul McWade at Canton, undated. One from Goodnow, dated to-day, is as follows: "On the 27th there were two legations standing. The Emperor and the Empress are prisoners in the palace. The city gates are closed. Prince Tuan and his force of Boxers are in control of everything. Complete condition of anarchy in the streets." Another cablegram from Consul General Goodnow, dated July 2, which is practically a condensation of the report brought to Shanghai by a courier from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, who started on the night of June 25. They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were borne through the streets at the top of spears, followed by zealous chanting, "Tapi yang kwei tai, Tapi" ("Kill the foreign devils; kill, kill, kill"). The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excesses, while over half the city could be heard fighting among the legations. Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, supplemented the tragic sentences of the dispatch he bore by a narrative of some things he saw. He says the foreigners were making a last stand in the extensive buildings and inclosures of the British legation. They had many wounded. Among them were women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities. The Chinese were starving, as they saw a part of their small allowance to the children. The foreigners, nevertheless, were holding out under a terrible fire, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. They knew they would not be abandoned, and that the armies of their Governments were advancing. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action beyond the wall. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese, except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then the machine guns and repeating rifles took the storming parties to pieces. This messenger expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the courtyard and the defenders' ammunition was running low. Orders were given by Prince Tuan, the messenger says, that since some had been killed, not one foreigner should be left alive. The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives to exterminate the "yang kwei tai." Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent the foreigners from communicating with any one outside the city, and a number of runners who had been sent out were killed by the Chinese.

## MORE MINSTERS MURDERED.

London, July 3.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Chinese reports are current that two other foreign Ministers were murdered the same day as Baron von Ketteler. From the same sources it is declared that the mission hospital at Moukden has been destroyed by fire and that the native Christians have been massacred. It is further asserted that the foreigners fled to New Chwang. Repeating story of renewed severe fighting at Tien-Tsin a dispatch from Shanghai adds that reports are current that Vice Admiral Seymour has been wounded.

## LI HUNG CHANG'S REQUEST.

London, July 3.—A special dispatch from Hong-Kong says that Li Hung Chang has requested a United States gunboat to take him to Tien-Tsin.

## GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

BY REV. FREDERICK BROWN. SPECIAL BY CABLE. Che-Foo, July 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by

## THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

All civilians have been ordered out of Tien-Tsin. A great battle is impending between the Chinese and foreigners. Admiral Seymour has been wounded.

## CHINA'S GREAT ARMY.

London, July 4.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that on June 30 the Grand Staff of the Russian Army estimated the Chinese Army to number 1,200,000 men. He also said that about 900,000 Manchus have been inported within the last three years.

## FORCING THE FOREIGNERS.

Che-Foo, July 3.—The situation at Tien-Tsin is considered desperate. The Chinese are pushing their intrenchments under the walls. The railway between Tien-Tsin and Lutai is in the hands of the Chinese.

## RIOT REIGNS IN PEKIN.

London, July 4.—Remarkable details about the murder of the German Ambassador at Pekin have reached here. There was to have been a conference of the foreign Ministers with the Tsung-Li-Yamen on June 18. The German Ambassador started early and was murdered on the way. The news of the crime was received at the other legations, and the Ministers did not venture out, to what act of prudence they certainly owe their lives.

A British officer and some sailors were injured while endeavoring, with great luck and heroism, to defend the German Minister against overwhelming numbers. The Germans were removing the bodies of their agencies in Pekin give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted in the Capital. These couriers seemingly left Pekin a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, who started on the night of June 25.

They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were borne through the streets at the top of spears, followed by zealous chanting, "Tapi yang kwei tai, Tapi" ("Kill the foreign devils; kill, kill, kill").

The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excesses, while over half the city could be heard fighting among the legations. Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, supplemented the tragic sentences of the dispatch he bore by a narrative of some things he saw. He says the foreigners were making a last stand in the extensive buildings and inclosures of the British legation. They had many wounded. Among them were women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities. The Chinese were starving, as they saw a part of their small allowance to the children.

The foreigners, nevertheless, were holding out under a terrible fire, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. They knew they would not be abandoned, and that the armies of their Governments were advancing. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action beyond the wall. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese, except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then the machine guns and repeating rifles took the storming parties to pieces. This messenger expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the courtyard and the defenders' ammunition was running low. Orders were given by Prince Tuan, the messenger says, that since some had been killed, not one foreigner should be left alive. The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives to exterminate the "yang kwei tai." Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent the foreigners from communicating with any one outside the city, and a number of runners who had been sent out were killed by the Chinese.

The messenger succeeded in getting through by smearing his face and clothes with blood and joining in the outcries against the "foreign devils." He passed the remains of foreigners of Admiral Seymour's force who had been killed between Lang-Fang and Lo-Fu. Their bodies had been cut to pieces and their heads were being carried off to the ends of bamboo.

A large army of Manchus Chinese Imperial troops, with twenty guns, is reported to be advancing in the direction of Tien-Tsin. Reliance is placed in Shanghai on most of the statements made by the messenger, as he is known to be faithful to the foreigners.

Kaiser's Patriotic Speech. Berlin, July 3.—Addressing the detachment of German marines which sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China yesterday, the Emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the late Minister of Germany, at Pekin, and the missionaries, and to dictate terms to the Chinese, and to the Chinese administration. They refuse to recognize Prince Tuan as ruler of China and have ignored all imperial decrees issued since June 20, on which date it is said Tuan assumed the throne, either for himself or for his young son.

Tuan has just issued a decree praising against the person of my trusty representative and has taken him from us. The Ministers of the other Powers have between life and death, and with them comrades sent for their protection. It may be that while I speak they have already fought their last fight.

"The German flag has been insulted and the German Empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms what I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task, which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serious ranks of civilised States."

"This very day the commander of the cruiser has asked me to consider the dispatch of a division. You will have to face an enemy who are no less courageous than yourselves, and trained by European officers. The Chinese have learned the use of European weapons."

"Thank God your comrades of the marine infantry and my navy when they have encountered them have proved true to the old German battalions. They have defended themselves with glory, have won victory and have done the duty committed to them."

"I now send you out to avenge the wrong and I'll not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other Powers, floats triumphantly over China's flag, and until it has been planted on the walls of Pekin to dictate peace to the Chinese."

"You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with. Remember that the Chinese army is between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and has been re-enforced, and that it is a good remedy for indignation."

Severe fighting continues around Tien-Tsin. Admiral Seymour is reported to have been wounded in a pitched battle. Reports from the surrounding country show that proclamations, urging the massacre of foreigners and native Christians have been posted on the walls of missions. Couriers who are arriving at the seats of Government on the southern Viceroyats from their agencies in Pekin give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted in the Capital. These couriers seemingly left Pekin a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, who started on the night of June 25.

## NO PARTITION, SAYS AMERICA.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, July 2.—Formal notification of the attitude of the United States with respect to China was given by Secretary Hay to the Powers of the world.

The statement which was called to the Ambassadors and Ministers in European capitals and in Japan for submission to the respective Governments, embodies these points:

"The United States do not recognize the existence of a state of war. The United States have not sent troops and ships to China to make war upon her. They are sent to look out for Americans and their interests and to assist the legal Government in establishing and maintaining order. The United States will withdraw from China when peace is restored."

The importance of this action, in the opinion of well-informed diplomats here, cannot be overestimated. It seems that the policy which the administration will pursue, contemplating, as it does, the maintenance of the integrity of China, will be followed by all the Governments interested in the Far Eastern question. Reading between the lines, the Powers of the world will recognize that the attitude of the United States will not permit the dismemberment of China.

## AGAINST THE PERSON OF MY TRUSTY REPRESENTATIVE.

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## GO FORTH WITH THE OLD BRANDENBURG MOTTO:

"Vertrau auf Gott, dich tapfer wehr!  
Darin besteht deine ganze Ehr."  
Then we auf Gott herabstige wegt,  
Wird immer aus der Welt gejagt."

"The flags which here float above you go under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and stainless and without a spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you."

The following is a free adaptation of the old German saying repeated by Emperor William: "Trust in God, stand brave—This is the whole of thy honorable duty. For what helped by God, does battle heartily is never driven from the world."

GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS. Berlin, July 2.—The German Government has received a number of messages of condolence from abroad concerning the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and all the Ambassadors and Ministers, including the Chinese Minister, have called at the Foreign Office to express sympathy. The Foreign Office has sent a high official—Von Westphalen—to apply to Baron von Ketteler's mother, who is very old, of his death. Von Ketteler's wife, who was Miss Leydard, daughter of President Leydard of the Michigan Central Railroad, is still in Pekin.

The Foreign Office has been officially informed that 200 dispatches remain at Che-Foo, awaiting delivery. It is also stated that the news reaching Europe, including official accounts of the movements of the international troops.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interesting conversation with Privy Councillor Hamman. He says that Emperor William has been conferring with a number of high military officials, who have arrived at Wilhelmshaven from Berlin. He adds that probably a resolution will be taken to send one division of land troops to China, which means 1,000 to 2,000 men, including cavalry, artillery, engineers and Commissariat Corps.

Herr Hamman added that the Emperor's decision to send a number of battalions to China was not lightly taken, since von Ketteler's mother, who is very old, of his death. Von Ketteler's wife, who was Miss Leydard, daughter of President Leydard of the Michigan Central Railroad, is still in Pekin.

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## Correct Digestion

Promotes Health, Happiness, Mental Brightness and Physical Perfection.

### Bad Digestion

Develops Irritability, Nervousness, Biliousness, Foul Breath

And a general feeling of weariness and disgust.

### All Digestive Disorders Are Quickly Relieved and Permanently Cured by

# Eucalypti TABLETS

Sold by druggists under an absolute guarantee to give immediate relief and permanently cure stomach irregularities, indigestion and dyspepsia. Money will be returned in all instances where they fail. In cases of nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, heartburn, acidity of the stomach and all other irregularities of the digestive organs they produce prompt relief.

## YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL.

By increasing nature's supply of digestive fluids Eucalypti Tablets make rich blood and create sound flesh. A condition of cheerfulness, good spirits and mental brightness is secured.

"Three weeks ago I commenced taking EUCALYPTI TABLETS and the first dose gave me immediate relief. From that time on I had no symptoms of dyspepsia, and after taking two weeks' treatment I considered myself cured. The truth is I would not take a thousand dollars for the good your medicine has done me. No one but the suffering can realize what torture there is in imperfect digestion. I now can eat just what I desire."

JAMES A. REARDON, President St. Louis Glue Co.

St. Louis, April 9, 1900.—Gentlemen: Your Eucalypti Tablets have done me good. I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for two and a half years. I have been in bed almost the entire time. I find your tablets give me relief. I have tried your remedy enough to satisfy me that it will do all you advertise it to do. I want to keep the Tablets with me, and I will take at any time my stomach does not feel good. I advise every one who has stomach trouble to try your medicine. Respectfully,  
JAMES A. REARDON, President St. Louis Glue Co.

New Madrid, Mo., Feb. 25, 1900.—I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for two and a half years. I have been in bed almost the entire time. I find your tablets give me relief. I have tried your remedy enough to satisfy me that it will do all you advertise it to do. I want to keep the Tablets with me, and I will take at any time my stomach does not feel good. I advise every one who has stomach trouble to try your medicine. Respectfully,  
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Druggists sell Eucalypti Tablets under the manufacturers' guarantee to refund purchase money if the Tablets are found ineffective.

Price 50c a box. Small Tablets—convenient to carry—easy to take. Every box contains two weeks' treatment. Forwarded by mail, if desired, on receipt of 50c in postage stamps by

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**BELIEVE CONGER IS DEAD.**

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